

JOURNAL'S CRUSADE DRIVES POLYGAMIST ROBERTS FROM UTAH.

He Flees from the State to Escape Arrest on Charges of Felony and Misdemeanor—Vigorous Efforts on Foot to Bring Him Back. President Snow Also Accused.

THE vigorous fight made by the New York Journal against the admission to Congress of Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist member-elect from Utah, has resulted in his disappearance from his State and his retirement to the strictest seclusion.

His return to Utah may be speedier than he contemplates, for he is to be charged with two felonies, and for either of these requisition papers can be issued.

One of those connected with the prosecution of Roberts said in Salt Lake last night:

"We propose to ascertain Mr. Roberts's present whereabouts and bring him back to Utah. . . . It is now understood that it is his plan to keep out of Utah, if possible, until after Congress convenes, and he either receives his seat or is rejected."

Affidavits have been filed against President Snow, of the Mormon Church, and the question of issuing a warrant for his arrest will be decided to-day.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 10.—The polygamist Congressman-elect Roberts has vanished from Utah. He may not return for some time, if at all. However, requisition papers will bring him back.

He is to be charged with two felonies, of which polygamy forms the base and two misdemeanors for unlawfully living with his two plural wives. The evidence in the polygamy cases will rest upon the testimony of several responsible witnesses already secured. In case of failure to convict in Utah, affidavits have already been drawn to bring a record of the cases to Congress.

These criminal prosecutions form the climax of the crusade against Roberts or gaunized by the New York Journal.

When Roberts learned some weeks ago of the systematic effort being made to secure his arrest and of the abundant evidence as shown by affidavits, he took flight.

At the time of the arrest and conviction of Angus M. Cannon in July last he was seriously contemplating leaving the State for good, fearing that he, too, would be arrested. His fears at that time, however, were comparatively baseless, as the evidence needed to obtain a warrant for him had not then been prepared. But he hastily left Utah about a fortnight ago and to-night it is known that he learned of the plan for his arrest just before his departure.

Said to Have Come East.

It was announced in the Mormon Church organs here that he was going to New York to view the Devery parade and that later on he might go to Chicago and then to Washington. In Chicago he was supposed to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal building.

But it has been impossible to learn of his presence in either of those cities, and his exact address cannot be obtained.

The arrest in July last of Angus M. Cannon was the first blow from the organized opponents of polygamy that caused the leading men of the Mormon Church to take flight and wonder what was coming in the near future.

Angus M. Cannon, one of the leading lights in the Mormon Church, despite the power of the Church in Salt Lake City, was convicted of having more than one wife on July 21. Judge Norell imposed the fine. The prosecution, claiming that the age of the defendant, expressed the opinion that the ends of justice would be served by a light fine. Judge Norell said the case would stand upon the facts exactly as all other cases.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Cannon did not end the work of the opponents of polygamy. The affidavit filed a few days ago against President Snow caused another shock to the Mormon hierarchy. The County Attorney will decide on the question of issuing a warrant for President Snow to-morrow.

Attached to the affidavit were the names of some of the principal witnesses to be used in the prosecution of the case. Their names will be kept secret until they appear in court, so that Mormon influence cannot be used against them before the trial. President Snow was indicted on December 5, 1888, but he carried his case to the Supreme Court.

It is declared that the more recent marriage of President Snow was celebrated in Mexico or Canada, and it is alleged that he has seven wives, although he is eighty-five years old. It is the general opinion in this city that among the most effective steps yet taken in the campaign against Roberts these prosecutions of the heads of the Mormon hierarchy of polygamy are the strongest.

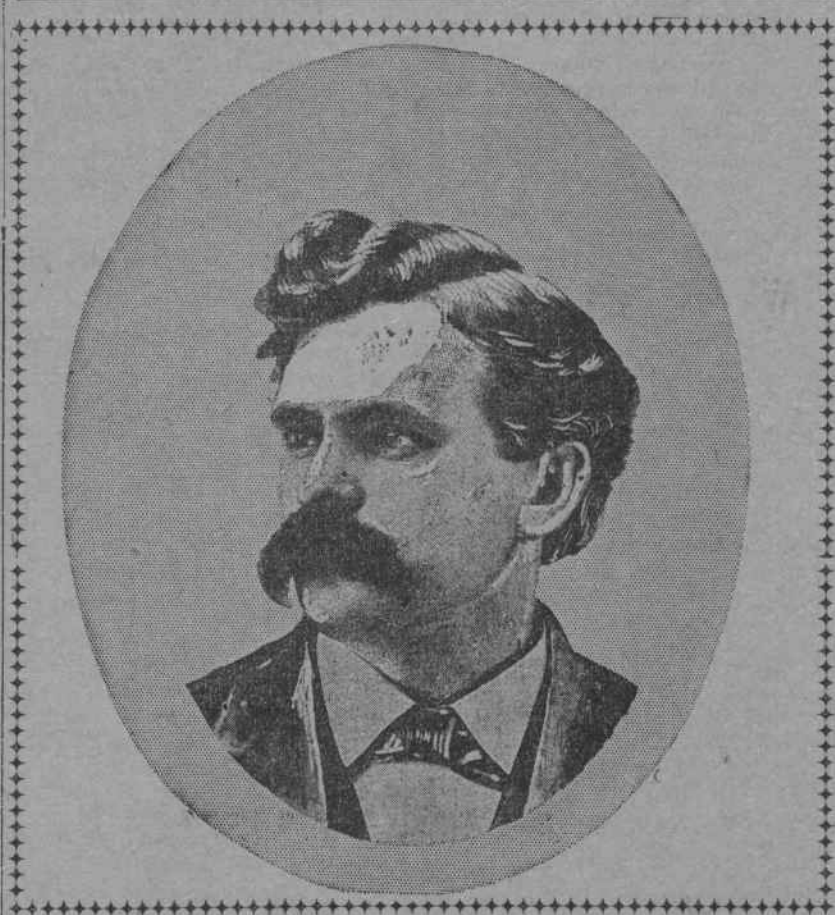
But the greatest work so far done by the opponents of polygamy in this country is the New York Journal. In these criminal prosecutions for polygamy, is in the case of Roberts.

Direct Evidence Obtained.

To-night when it became known about the city that the cases against Roberts were practically completed and that a great mass of direct evidence had been secured against the polygamist Congressman, the expression was heard on every side: "So that is why Roberts has skipped the State." There are a score of more or less witnesses whose testimony has been obtained against Roberts.

One of the gentlemen connected with the prosecution said to-night:

"We are first going to run up against a Mormon court, a Mormon prosecuting attorney, a Mormon jury in a Mormon community in Davis County. While with the evidence we have there is absolutely no doubt as to the truth of the charges, the influence of Mr. Roberts in that county is very great. We will bring him back and show to the world the truth. A full record of the cases will be taken before Congress and Congress will be shown exactly what



Brigham H. Roberts.

As a climax to the Journal's crusade against the polygamist Congressman from Utah, he has fled from that State to escape arrest on charges of felony and misdemeanor. Every effort is being made to find him and bring him back to justice.

One of the Roberts Affidavits.

State of Utah,
County of Salt Lake, ss.

Luella P. Miles, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that she is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Salt Lake City and County, State of Utah; that in the year 1897, she was Secretary of the Salt Lake County Medical Society; that on the 12th day of April, 1897, one Maggie C. Shipp, a member of the aforesaid medical society, requested that her name be changed on the register of members of the Society from Maggie C. Shipp to Margaret C. Roberts, which request she complied with. The affiant further deposes and says that the Maggie C. Shipp of record, up to the date above mentioned, and the Margaret C. Roberts now on record, on the register of membership of the Salt Lake County Medical Society, are one and the same person.

LUELLA P. MILES,
Secretary of Salt Lake County Medical Society for 1897.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, A. D. 1899.

SIDNEY W. DARKE,
Notary Public.

has not reached Washington.

Roberts Not in New York.

A canvass of the hotels of this city yesterday failed to elicit any information as to Mr. Roberts or as to his intention of coming to this city.

\$8,000,000 of Automobiles.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 10.—The Continental Automobile Company, capital \$8,000,000, was incorporated to-day. The company is empowered to manufacture automobiles. The incorporators are Julius M. Ferguson, Michael B. Caffey and Charles E. Penneyer, all of New York.

Roberts Not in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Polygamist Roberts has not reached Chicago. A careful search of all the hotels resulted in no information as to his whereabouts.

Has Not Reached Washington.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Polygamist Roberts

THE COSTS OF THE CHURCH EVIL STAR ON HIS PALM LEADS HIM TO SUICIDE.

Bishop Potter Speedily Deposes the Seceding Clergyman in Accordance with the Episcopal Canons.

Friends of the Former Minister Say He Is Taking Religious Instruction and Will Enter the Catholic Church.

The Learned Divine Declares His Letter of Resignation Arraigning the Bishop Is "More Than Warm."

The Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa is out of the Protestant Episcopal ministry. Bishop Potter has accepted his resignation, fast following the venerable priest's renunciation of his cloth. The Bishop has deposed Dr. De Costa in addition to accepting his resignation.

Unusual speed was observed in permitting the clergyman to lay aside his robes. Whether this was due to the Bishop's desire to be quickly rid of a thorn, or to the fact that the head of the New York diocese was leaving on a trip from which he would not return for many months, is not known.

The ceremony of deposition was held in Christ Church, at Poughkeepsie, last Sunday. Bishop Potter was on the eve of starting for Honolulu and the Philippines when he received Dr. De Costa's letter of resignation. The paper contains 4,500 words, according to Dr. De Costa, who told a Journal reporter yesterday that its tone was "more than warm." It is not an attack on the Episcopal Church, but is an arraignment of maladministration, directed mainly against the Bishop.

Bishop Potter was scheduled for a visit to Christ Church, and he made it convenient to pay the visit on the way to the far Pacific Islands.

After performing his duty to the Church the proceedings of deposition were carried out in the presence of the rector of the church, the Rev. S. A. Willett and another clergyman. It is necessary, in obedience to the laws of the church, that the formality of deposing a seceding minister should be observed, even though there are no charges pending against the applicant for freedom.

Why Dr. De Costa Was Deposed.
This is the section of the law, which is title II, Canon 5, of the Digest:

Section 1. If any minister of this Church shall declare, in writing, his denunciation of the authority of this Church . . . it shall be the duty of this Church . . . to depose such person from the ministry.

It is said upon excellent authority that Dr. De Costa has either become a Roman Catholic or will soon be received into that communion. He would not speak with reference to his future, but he did not trouble himself to deny the report that he would embrace the Catholic faith. It is understood that he is under instruction of the brothers of the Society of Jesus, who are at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth street, preparatory to his formal entrance into the church.

"It is his intention," said a friend, "to find a resting place in a communion more suited to his ideas of ecclesiastical living than can be found within the limits of Episcopalianism."

The leaving of the Episcopal ministry by Dr. De Costa is hardly the result of a sudden conversion. He has been a seceder from the Episcopal Church since the controversy preceding and following the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs. Dr. De Costa was one of the leaders of the anti-heretical party, so called, and was most bitter in his contentions.

He did not spare his Bishop or the Standing Committee of the diocese. His first step after the ordination of Dr. Briggs had been carried through was to resign the rectory of Christ Church, in West Eleventh street. He had been the incumbent of that parish since April, 1881, and when his successor was chosen he was rector emeritus, but his antagonism to the Bishop's party was so strong that he would not accept the position.

Favors the Roman Church.

The statement that Dr. De Costa has for some time contemplated entering the Roman Church will not come as a surprise to those who have watched his recent acts. As a student, theologian, historian and philosopher, he has been in the public eye, by reason of his published utterances, more than any other clergyman of his faith in New York, and has in this respect aroused the criticism of some of the conservative clergy who hold with their Catholic brethren that men of his cloth should not attract undue attention to themselves.

Dr. Edward Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, and one of the leaders of the anti-Briggs party, said yesterday, when seen at his residence, No. 25 West Ninth street, that he did not think it courteous to Dr. De Costa to discuss upon the reasons he had given for leaving the church. "Dr. De Costa," said he, "was one of the most valuable men in the church. His knowledge of American history is accurate and thorough, and he is particularly well informed upon the early life of this country."

"He is also well versed upon the history of the Church in America, and ranks high as a student and scholar. His action in leaving the church is his own affair and speaks for itself."

Among other statements made by Dr. De Costa in an interview published in the Journal yesterday was the declaration that "now that the Diocesan Convention is over, and the Bible, so far as Episcopians are concerned, has met its Sedan, I have concluded that it would be quite as well to drop out of the Episcopal ministry altogether."

He also declared that he was not alone in the feeling that the church had gone from the faith of its fathers, but that many other clergymen felt this fact so strongly that they, too, would leave their pulpits were not for the imperative need of bread for wives and little ones. The struggle for money built their moral sense, he asserted.

The Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, rector of old St. Peter's, at West Chester, who was and is still the bitter antagonist of Bishop Potter has within the fold, said yesterday: "I cannot at this time discuss Dr. De Costa's action in leaving the Episcopal Church, as it would be unfair to the Church Defense, which is to be issued next Monday, and which may discuss the matter. All I can say is that Dr. De Costa is a good and honorable man, and loved by us all."

Dr. De Costa's home at No. 132 West Twelfth street was thronged yesterday with friends and visitors. "It is my intention to send a copy of my long letter to the Bishop, to all of the bishops in the Church, and to otherwise give it as wide publicity as I can," said the former clergyman. "I am not yet ready to make it public, and may decide to confine it to private circulation. I do not know what I shall do about anything yet. I have not had time and quiet in which to collect my thoughts."

She thing that I do now is a better thing than I have ever done."

THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

ance of the line of

illustration it will

be seen that instead

of the two parallel

lines of affection

and intellect across

the centre of the

palm, there is

nothing but a con-

fused jumble of

curious marks, from

which a line slopes

down to the very

wrist (the end of

which line, how-

ever, does not

come out in the

impression). This

man was not a con-

genital idiot, so the

thumb shows a

fairly average de-

velopment. His

history is, that at no

time in his life had

he any memory

whatever; at the

early age of eighteen he developed acute

melancholia, and made repeated attempts to

commit suicide.

This line sloping down to the wrist is

decidedly curious when compared with the

Intelligence line on Plate 18, which is the

hand of an American woman of an ex-

cellent intellect.

brood incessantly.

Her parents dis-

couraged her love

of art, which was

most unfortunate,

as if she had had

something to in-

terest and distract

her from her own

morbid imaginations,

the sad catastrophe

which ended her

life to early might

have been averted.

Another unfor-

unavoidable sign in

the hand is the star

on the base of the

second finger, to

the tragic tenden-

cy of which I

have already

alluded. One can

also observe many

of those lesser lines

across the hand,

which denote the

opposition and antagonism

of the mind with

the narrowness of

bad fortune; altogether, a more unfor-

lunate hand it would be impossible to find.

With regard to the line of Intel-

lect, which rests on the thumb, is the most im-

portant sign on the hand,

we have learnt that

when this line curves

downward, it denotes

an artistic and

creative tem-

perament, and that

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NO 12—THE HAND OF A LUNATIC.

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